# Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

## *BUDGET SESSION, JUNE 1934.*

### FIRST DAY—*Thursday, 14th June 1934.*

The First Session of the re-constituted Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 NOON on Thursday, 14th June 1934.

The Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 NOON.

The Session was opened by the Dewan-President with the following Address :—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

It is my privilege to extend a warm welcome to Hon'ble Members now entering on their labours here in the first session of the newly constituted Assembly and to present to them the Budget for the official year 1934-35.

*Introductory.*

When I welcomed your predecessors the hand of the economic barometer was pointing to 'very stormy' and we were in the full blast of the economic blizzard and busy shortening sail with all speed to enable us to ride the economic storm. And for the rest of the term of that Assembly we were kept busy riding the storm, keeping the head of the Ship of State to the wind, and throwing overboard much valuable cargo in the shape of schemes for improvement which we could not carry any further. I hope that your term is going to be a happier one. We have still to run under shortened sail to continue many reductions in expenditure which we would fain restore, but we have at least got the ship on an even keel, that is to say, we have balanced the budget, and I think we can see some rays of sunshine breaking through the clouded skies.

A great captain of industry, summing up the achievements of one of the largest companies in the world in the year 1933, stated that the year had been one of "moderate but general recovery." And as regards 1934 he used language which I think we might well apply to ourselves in Mysore. He said: "Depression and exchange depreciation bring strong competition. In recent years Japan has, for instance, become not only largely self-supporting in many manufactures but also a rapidly-expanding factor in export markets. The remedies are to be summed up in the words efficiency, organisation, currency stabilisation, and co-operation."

Of these four sovereign remedies, currency stabilisation is a matter for the Government of India, and will soon be one for the Reserve Bank, where, I hope, it will be dealt with by a body of real experts who will be uninfluenced by any political considerations. Meanwhile I think there is no doubt that we in Mysore have benefited from the policy which the Government of India have pursued of linking the rupee to sterling and limiting the variations in its value as far as possible. And this leads me to mention a windfall that has come to us in common with other gold-producing countries that have adopted a sterling standard.

*Mining Revenue.*

The existing agreements with the Kolar Gold Mining Companies expire in the year 1940. At the instance of the representatives of the Companies the question of the renewal of these agreements after that year was taken up a short while ago and terms for renewal for a further period of thirty years were agreed upon. The Mining Companies were naturally anxious to get a definite assurance well in advance so as to be in a position to regulate their operations, while we wanted better terms of royalty, especially in view of the prevailing high price of gold. I am glad to say that a settlement, which is regarded as satisfactory by both sides, has been arrived at after personal discussion carried on in a spirit of mutual good-will and accommodation. We have been getting a royalty of 5 per cent on gold produced and 2½ per cent on dividends declared. According to the new terms the State will receive, from the year 1940, in addition to the 5 per cent royalty on gold produced, a royalty calculated on dividends which will vary from 2½ per cent to 40 per cent as the percentage of dividend increases. In addition to this we

shall receive from 1934 to 1940 a royalty on dividends calculated at two-thirds of the scale fixed for the new lease in lieu of the present fixed 2½ per cent. By this arrangement the State will participate to an increasing extent in the profits made by the Companies, and that even during the remaining period of the current lease, while the Companies will be enabled to arrange their plans of working with the definite assurance of the renewal of their lease for a further period of thirty years. The extra royalty on dividends payable during the next year according to the revised terms, is estimated at Rs. 9½ lakhs, and has been taken into account in the Budget.

*The Conversion Loan.*

Closely allied to the question of currency is that of borrowing, and here we have been able to secure, not an increase of revenue, but a large decrease in expenditure, by the issue of a conversion loan. This subject was dealt with in Sir M. N. Krishna Rao's speech at the Budget Session of this Assembly last year. In accordance with the proposals then made, a 4 per cent tax-free loan repayable after twenty or thirty years, at the option of the Government, was issued in two instalments in October and December 1933. The loan was first offered at par only to holders of Savings Bank Call Deposits and Fixed Deposits carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum. It was later extended to the holders of all Fixed Deposits, whether for seven or for five years, and to holders of Mysore State 5½ per cent Bonds 1938, 6½ per cent Loan 1940, and 6½ per cent Loan 1941-51, the holders of deposits and securities carrying interest higher than 4 per cent being allowed the difference between the rates of interest of the old and the new securities till the date of maturity. The total subscriptions to the loan amounted to about Rs. 2½ crores, and with this amount and the accumulations of the Sinking Fund at the usual rate of Rs. 18·78 lakhs per annum, Government will be able to pay off the unconverted securities maturing before 1941, which amount to Rs. 380 lakhs, without resort to further public borrowing. After these are discharged there will remain only two loans, one the 5 per cent Loan 1955, amounting to about Rs. 1½ crores, and the other the new 4 per cent Loan 1953-63, amounting to Rs. 2½ crores.

The effect of the conversion on the Budget will, however, be visible only after 1938, since the benefits of higher rates of interest till the date of maturity have been allowed

to the holders of converted securities. The new 4 per cent Loan is very popular both within and outside Mysore and is already quoted at a premium of three rupees.

In the recent Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bill, provision has been made for the admission of securities issued by Indian States for purposes of investment by the Bank subject to the sanction of the Governor-General. The Government of India have been asked to issue the necessary notification recognising our securities for this purpose. They have also been asked to have the Indian Trusts Act amended so as to provide for the recognition of our securities as trustee securities, and I hope soon to hear that the disability to which they have been subject in this respect also has been removed.

*The New Excise Duties.*

Another windfall which will help us to balance our Budget for 1934-35 arises from the action of the Government of India in imposing an excise duty on matches and another on factory-produced sugar equal to the amount by which the present revenue duty on imports exceeds the duty which it would be fair to impose if protection were the only reason for imposing it.

The excise duty on matches was, as you are aware, one of the measures of taxation contemplated for the purpose of balancing the budget under the new constitution, and has now been introduced in advance of it. Mysore, with other States, has agreed to recover a corresponding tax on matches manufactured in the State and to pay the proceeds into a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian tax, for distribution between British India and the States on the basis of estimated consumption. The Government of India have imposed an excise duty on matches at one to two rupees per gross of boxes or booklets from 1st April 1934. The Mysore Government have passed emergency legislation for the levy of a similar duty in Mysore, and the papers have been placed before this House. The amount of the duty on matches manufactured in Mysore is estimated at Rs. 1·50 lakhs per annum, while our share of the proceeds of the general taxation on the consumption basis will amount to about five lakhs of rupees per annum. During the first year only eight months' receipts are expected to be distributed. A credit of Rs. 3½ lakhs on this account has been taken in the budget.

As regards sugar, in order not to give an amount of protection greater than is required by the industry, the Government of India have imposed an excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 per cwt. on factory-produced sugar with effect from 1st April 1934. They have invited the States which produce sugar in factories to impose an equal duty for their own benefit on production in their territories, and have provided that sugar exported from States which do not levy this excise duty will be liable to levy of an import duty on entering British India. We intend, in response to this invitation, to levy an excise duty on sugar manufactured in Mysore. A revenue of two lakhs is included in the Budget on this account.

*Development of the Sugar Industry.*

I can best illustrate what we are endeavouring to do to apply the other three remedies recommended by Sir Harry McGowan, namely, efficiency, organisation and co-operation, by referring to the work done in the course of the year towards the making of the State self-supporting in the matter of sugar supplies—a matter in connection with which we owe a debt of gratitude to the former Director of Agriculture, Dr. Leslie C. Coleman.

I think anybody who studies the history of the scheme will find that these qualities are exemplified from the very outset, that is to say, from the first discussions of the Committee who were entrusted with the working out of the details connected with the use of the water of the Krishnarajasagara, down to the projects we now have in hand for finding a profitable employment for all the by-products of the factory.

Those who were responsible for the new scheme of irrigation encountered a serious difficulty almost before the water was ready to be put on to the land in the rapid fall of prices of agricultural produce. Fortunately they had already provided in their scheme for the introduction of a new crop that was more profitable than rice in the shape of sugar-cane. But it is a very long step from telling people to grow sugar-cane to organising the production on a scale suitable for factory use. New varieties had to be produced, new methods of cultivation and irrigation tried out and put into practice, and a satisfactory rotation arrived at. Arrangements had to be made to advance money to raiyats on reasonable terms and to

ensure that they secured reasonable payment for their crop, and it had further to be arranged that the crop came forward to the factory in such quantities on each day that the factory could handle it and was not choked with cane at one period and stopped for want of it at another. All this is being done in the case of something like 3,000 acres of land that have already been placed under cane. The output of the factory from 15th January to 31st May 1934 is 3,022 tons of sugar, representing the crushing of 30,448 tons of cane brought from 1,400 acres. There remain 900 acres of cane still to be crushed, and it is anticipated that these will produce another 2,000 to 2,500 tons of sugar. Meanwhile 2,858 tons of sugar have been sold, 1,668 tons in Mysore and 1,190 tons in neighbouring places in British India, for a total price of Rs. 7,58,280. The holders of the land are now anxious to grow more cane, and in order to be able to deal with this it is proposed to extend the factory so as to increase its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons a day. When the extended factory comes into operation it will be the largest factory in India and will be capable of producing about 15,000 tons of sugar during the first year and 25,000 tons of sugar per year thereafter.

Again it is desirable that there should be no avoidable waste in respect of the by-products, and therefore it has been decided to utilise the molasses produced in the factory for distillation of alcohol, both potable and industrial, and Government have agreed to the shifting of the Central Distillery from Bangalore to Mandya and to entrust the contract for the manufacture of country spirits to the Mysore Sugar Company for a period of ten years in the first instance. The Company have ordered distillery plant of an up-to-date type and the estimated cost of the plant will come to about Rs. 1,50,000. A remarkable index of the success of all these measures is the fact that before the first year's accounts of the industry are available the price of the shares has already advanced from Rs. 10 to 12-8-0. The Government, who are the largest shareholders, have taken credit in the budget for a sum of 1·20 lakhs of rupees as their share of the first year's dividends.

*Other Promising Developments.*

While I have taken the sugar industry as an outstanding example of an enterprise in which efficiency,

organisation and co-operation show a prospect of resulting in a substantial success, I am glad to say that there are other smaller instances in which our endeavours to make the State self-supporting have been by no means unsuccessful. The Soap Factory, which is now well established, has shown a profit in the year of over a lakh. The Serum Institute, which we hardly expected to do more than pay its way, shows a revenue from sales of its products of Rs. 1,30,000 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 90,000. In the matter of making transformers, we have not only succeeded in effecting a very large saving on our previous expenditure, but we already have indications of a greater demand from other parts of India than we are able to supply. Our Porcelain Factory is meeting our demand for insulators and other electrical apparatus, and, at the same time, is turning out quite a number of useful and attractive lines of work in other directions. Our Industrial Laboratory is developing rapidly and has a difficulty in meeting the demand for its products. To turn to quite another department, I have every hope that the efforts of the Chief Commandant in producing a proportion of his own remounts at a much lower figure than we have been paying for imported horses will be crowned with success, and that the loss on the working of the Kunigal Horse Breeding Station will be turned to a profit before many years are over.

### *Some Older Enterprises.*

*The Electrical Department.*—These are for the most part new enterprises. To turn to some of the older ones; the Electrical Department is still returning a profit, but not nearly so big in proportion to the outlay as in its earlier years. The reason is two-fold. For one thing, much of the plant and machinery which was put down in the early days is now falling due for renewal. But more important than this is the fact that we are trying to raise the standard of living of our people and that one means of doing this is to spread the use of electricity to as many villages as possible. It will be obvious, however, that an enterprise that is applied to purposes of this kind cannot be expected to pay the same dividends as when it is applied to the purpose of meeting a commercial demand.

*Silk.*—The silk industry continues to be depressed. It has not received at the hands of the Government of India,

I am sorry to say, the protection that we thought it was entitled to, though I am glad to say, they have given the industry some measure of safeguarding and also decided to give a grant for sericultural research. The Silk Factory too is now suffering from an accumulation of stock as the market is overstocked owing to very heavy imports in the first three months of the year, anticipating the Indian Textile Protection (Amendment) Act.

*The Krishnarajendra Mill.*—This Mill, the only cotton mill in which the Government are interested, passed through an extremely trying time in the year 1933, in common with the rest of the textile industry. The continuance of the trade depression, the fierce competition of goods imported from Japan and other countries whose currencies were depreciated, and the low purchasing power of the people, as a result of the unremunerative level of commodity prices, made it very difficult to make both ends meet. The authorities of the Mill have effected drastic economies in working expenses and have taken steps to increase efficiency wherever possible. They are considering a scheme for installing looms. The Government are closely watching the working of the Mill and believe that in the last few months they see a small sign of improvement.

*The Bhadravati Iron Works.*—The iron trade also, as you are aware, has been depressed all the world over, though the last few months have seen some slight improvement in other countries. At Bhadravati the operations of the year 1933-34 were expected to result in a loss of Rs. 1·09 lakhs. It is now expected that this figure will be increased to Rs. 2·52 lakhs. The reasons for the increase are stated as follows:—Firstly, owing to an unusually early monsoon, the supply of charcoal from the forests was inadequate, with the result that the production of pig iron was less than anticipated. At the same time owing to the general trade depression and the curtailment of the capital programmes by the Railways, there were fewer orders for pig iron and cast iron pipes, while Japanese competition forced down the price of the latter. Meanwhile there has been no improvement in the market for by-products of wood distillation. Here also action is being taken to re-organise the staff and labour so as further to reduce the establishment charges, and the whole situation is being anxiously watched by the Government. The only hope at present of improving the financial prospects of the Works appears to be in the manufacture of steel products and acetic acid.

*Mysore Railways.*

The Railways are expected to yield Rs. 12·76 lakhs as against Rs. 13·80 lakhs in 1933-34. On the other hand we have had to undertake a very large scheme of capital expenditure in connection with the remodelling of the workshops in anticipation of the taking over of the Bangalore-Harihar line in 1937. We hope that, when we have the whole system under a unified control and can spread the overheads over a much larger mileage, we shall be able to show much better results in this department.

Having thus given you some idea of the progress of our principal enterprises, I propose to summarise the figures for the years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35.

*Actuals 1932-33.*

When I addressed you in September last, I stated that, according to the preliminary accounts for 1932-33, the revenue transactions were expected to show a deficit of Rs. 19 lakhs, as against Rs. 21 lakhs anticipated in the Revised Estimates, after providing the full contribution of Rs. 18·78 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund. The final accounts of the year show a further improvement of rupees one lakh, and the revenue deficit stands at Rs. 17·88 lakhs, as against a deficit of Rs. 18½ lakhs in 1931-32. It will thus be seen that, if the contribution of Rs. 18·78 lakhs to the Sinking Fund is left out of account, the outgoings in the revenue account were less than the incomings during the last two years.

*Revised Estimates 1933-34.*

While framing the Budget for 1933-34 in June last, we expected to realise a total revenue of Rs. 343·63 lakhs, and provided for an expenditure of Rs. 362·33 lakhs, including the usual Sinking Fund contribution of Rs. 18·71 lakhs. The revised estimates now framed on the basis of the actuals so far known provide for an improvement of Rs. ·74 lakhs under revenue and an increase of Rs. 3·59 lakhs under expenditure, making the final result Rs. 2·85 lakhs worse than the estimate.

*Budget Estimates 1934-35.*

I pass on now to the budget of the coming year. I am sure that you will all rejoice, after the depressing spectacle of four years of deficit budgets in succession,

in seeing that we have come to a surplus budget at last. Even this, as I have already suggested, is largely a matter of good fortune. I have described the year as one of moderate recovery, but recovery in revenue, I am glad to say, reaches the taxpayer first and only comes to the Government at a later stage. In so far as land revenue is concerned, there are many of the taxpayers who will feel even now that their share of the recovery has yet to arrive. The prices of most agricultural products are still extraordinarily low, and we recognise that many of the raiyats have had difficulty in meeting their revenue demand. Excise again offers a remarkable barometer of the condition of the people. When things are going badly with them, consumption falls and auction fees decrease, and when they have money to spare, consumption rises and the auction fees increase. But they go up only after the element of increased consumption is available, and that is the stage which we have yet to reach. Stamps again depend upon the volume of commercial transactions, which so far are not being carried on in largely increasing numbers. And this is the case with most of the ordinary heads of revenue. It is the windfalls that have saved the situation, more especially the increased realisations from gold and the excise duties on sugar and matches, in relation to which I have already given you the figures. I should like to take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Government of India for the grant of Rs. 1·73 lakhs from the Road Fund Reserve towards the expenditure on the Kabbini Bridge.

But all these receipts together would not have enabled us to balance the budget if we had allowed expenditure to return to the normal. On the expenditure side, I am sure you will agree with me that we owe a special debt of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja for having been graciously pleased to continue the large contribution of a lakh of rupees a year from his Privy Purse to the general revenues. We are grateful to the other Members of the Royal Family, too, who have continued their contributions to the same end. And I feel that these noble examples will make it easier for the members of the services to endure the continuance of the salary cuts which we have most reluctantly been compelled to impose. As regards other items of expenditure, I have already referred to several instances in which drastic reductions have been made. You will find these throughout the budget, but the most marked of them all is in respect of the

grant for the Public Works Department. The programme of capital expenditure which at one time stood as high as Rs. 112·96 lakhs for the year 1921-22, and for 1933-34 at Rs. 35 lakhs, is being cut down in 1934-35 to Rs. 20 lakhs. You will find further details in the Financial Secretary's memorandum.

*The Subsidy.*

As a net result, although the budget is balanced, I have no surplus to distribute. I have actually new taxation to announce, although I believe that neither the sugar excise duty nor the excise on matches will materially affect any one in the State, and I have had to confess that the small surplus that we have succeeded in securing is due rather to special receipts than to an improvement in general conditions. I cannot therefore invite you, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently invited the House of Commons, to sit down to enjoy the first chapter of a book of Great Expectations.

But there is one expectation that we in Mysore have always before us. I refer, of course, to our expectation of the remission of the one great charge on our budget the retention of which would turn all our deficits into surpluses, and which, if credited to us in the current year, would enable us to proceed with our capital programme and to carry through many schemes that we have had to hold up. I mean the subsidy. I sincerely hope, and I am sure you will all join me in this hope, that the time is not long distant when we may be freed from the further payment of this heavy drain upon our resources and put in a position to spend the whole proceeds of the taxes of the State upon the State and its people. As my predecessor said several years ago, so long as that drain continues our finances can never be in a really satisfactory condition.

*The Outlook.*

Though, as you are well aware, I am and have always been an optimist, I should like to take this opportunity of warning you that we are living in an age of instability, of exaggerated cyclical fluctuations and monetary upheavals.

International trade continues to be as bad as ever. Commodity prices remain low. Altogether, the position at present and in the future—in the immediate future at all events—is full of anxiety for all nations. We, who live in a comparatively remote and quiet corner of the world, with no

weapons of offence or defence (I mean economic weapons, of course, but these can be as formidable in their own way as others), are compelled by circumstances, to remain a silent prey to the forces so relentlessly operating around us. The Economy of Scarcity, under which mankind has been operating since the dawn of the world, has given way in the last generation to an Economy of Abundance. Enormous changes have been brought into the economic life of every nation. Conditions are altering so rapidly that we are obliged to revise our old theories and to re-adjust our old methods in order to suit them to a new world of economic abundance and economic nationalism. We have all got to wake up to the fact that the old days of 'Live and let live' and of *laissez faire* are gone, perhaps for ever, to be replaced by an era of economic strife and economic planning.

We have all been watching, some of us with amazement and some of us, perhaps, with amusement, the struggles that Mr. Roosevelt is making in America to substitute economic planning for individualism in industry. Sir Basil Blackett, whose opinion we all respect, has recently passed judgment on this matter. He said that the codes of fair dealing that have been introduced into American industry were of enormous interest to England because they pointed to some means by which eventually there was a hope of relieving the Government of some of the economic functions that had been thrust upon them by giving something like self-government to organised industry with power in extreme cases to coerce minorities. I presume that he was referring to such schemes as the Milk Control Scheme, under which it has actually become a crime in England to sell milk below a certain price. But this is only one instance of several. A much more striking one is, perhaps, the gigantic combine that has been formed of all the road and rail transport agencies in and around the City of London in order to give a better service at cheaper rates and to avoid cut-throat competition. Several other countries are imitating these examples, especially Canada, which has just introduced a most comprehensive measure dealing with a large number of industries.

The Government of India are also taking steps in the same direction, as you will see from the proceedings of the recent Economic Conference. Several important developments are expected to arise out of these consultations. One hope is to improve the standard of living in India, and another to make the country self-sufficient in as many respects as possible. Other important recommendations dealt with

agricultural indebtedness, economic surveys, crop-planning, and especially marketing, and the undertaking, with the aid of the cheap finance now available, of capital schemes which show a promise of paying their way.

*Economic Planning in Mysore.*

You may ask me what part we in Mysore are going to play in these developments. My reply is that we have already gone a long way along the road of economic nationalism and economic self-sufficiency. We can generate all the power we need without going outside the limits of the State to buy coal, and we are rapidly arriving at a stage when we shall be able to supply our own transformers and insulators as well as our own poles, whether of wood or iron. We can make our own pipes and other iron materials, our own clothes, whether of cotton, wool or silk. We can wash ourselves with Mysore Soap, perfume ourselves with Mysore perfumes and ride on Mysore-bred horses. And I sincerely hope that, now that the Government of India are prepared to take up capital schemes that will pay their way, there will be no more delay in putting in the missing link from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam to which we look for so much development of our markets and railway traffic. But economic self-sufficiency does not cover the whole ground. Economic planning is a thing that has to be tackled with one eye on our own production and the other on that of the rest of the world. We are suffering already from an enormous reduction in the price of rice, and are disposed to rejoice at the introduction of what is more or less a new crop to us in the shape of sugar-cane. If we look abroad, however, we see that Java has had to reduce its sugar production from three million tons to half a million, so that it is evident that a change from rice to sugar is not a complete and final solution of our difficulties, and that other means will have to be found of using much of our land. The first line of research that suggests itself is to examine the import statistics with a view to discovering what are the articles that we buy from abroad which we might, by intensive working, produce at home. There is one item that will strike us all at once, namely, milk and butter and other products of the cow, but while this is a good example of the possibilities, I think you will also find it a very good example of a case in which very intensive work is required before the difficulties of making dairy farming a really paying proposition are overcome.

*Conclusion.*

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now said all that I wished to tell you this afternoon concerning the financial position of the State. The picture I have drawn, if it is not too bright, is not, I trust, a gloomy one. Having regard to the economic condition of the world in general we have reason to be satisfied with our own lot. Let us, therefore, be prepared to meet the difficulties with full and fresh hope for the future. Difficulties there are and will always be, but what are difficulties but obstacles to be overcome, opportunities to show grit and ingenuity, challenges to draw out the spirit of mutual service? Let us go on, then, in the spirit of self-reliant optimism, pursuing steadily, even if slowly, the path which the State has so steadfastly pursued under the wise and benevolent guidance of its illustrious Rulers, since that memorable day when His Highness's Father was installed on the historic throne of Mysore and placed in charge of his great heritage.

I have no doubt that Mysore is destined to play a great and worthy part in the India of the future, a rejuvenated India that we see slowly arising on the horizon, with all her limitless possibilities.

The Address over, Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, M.A., Comptroller to Government, read the Kannada translation of the same.

## Swearing in of Members.

The following members made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and then took their seats :—

1. Abboy, Mr. M., Minorities.
2. Abdul Jabbar, Mr. M., Minorities.
3. Abdul Khaleel Sahib, Mr., Minorities.
4. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Mr. K. T., Special Interests.
5. Bussiah, Mr., Minorities.
6. Byanna, Mr. B. L., Bangalore City Municipality.
7. Channappa, Mr. J. V. (*bin* Veerabhadrappa), Hoskote Rural.
8. Channappa, Mr. Yajaman, Devanhalli Urban.
9. Cheluviah, Mr. C., Special Interests.
10. Chowdaiya, Mr., Special Interests.
11. Dasappa, Mr. R. (*bin* Kempathimmanna), Devanhalli Rural.
12. D'Souza, Mrs. P. G., Minorities.
13. Gangappa, Mr. H., Magadi Rural.
14. Gangiah, Mr., Nelamangala Rural.
15. Gangoji Rao Salunkay, Mr. T. L., Minorities.

16. Garudachar, Mr. C. M., Special Interests.
17. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Mr. M. A., Special Interests.
18. Gurulingiah, Mr. M. B., Closepet Rural.
19. Gurusami Gowda, Mr. (*bin* Muniswami Gowda), Hoskote Rural.
20. Guruva Reddy, Mr. H. R., Bangalore Rural.
21. Hanumanthappa, Mr. W. H., Bangalore City Municipality.
22. Isaac, Mr. J. R., Minorities.
23. John, Mr. Z, Minorities.
24. Kamalamma H. Dasappa, Mrs., Special Interests.
25. Kariappa, Mr. S., Kankanhalli Rural.
26. Linge Gowda, Mr. M., Kankanhalli Rural.
27. Mâdiah Gowda, Mr. T., Channapatna Rural.
28. Mahomed Abbas Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Minorities.
29. Mallasettappa, Mr. S. T., Nelamangala Rural.
30. Mumtaz, Mr. S. I., Minorities.
31. Munivenkatappa, Mr. S., Minorities.
32. Munisamappa, Mr. B. M., Bangalore Rural.
33. Murugesam Pillay, Mr. P., Minorities.
34. Narasinga Rao, Mr. C. N., Bangalore City Municipality.
35. Puttarama Setty, Mr. M. S., Magadi Rural.
36. Ramachandran, Mr. T., Special Interests.
37. Rangaiya, Mr. R., Channapatna Urban.
38. Rangappa, Mr. B. C., Minorities.
39. Rangaswami Setty, Mr., Shroff, Magadi Urban.
40. Rudrappa, Mr. K. (*bin* Kallabasavannanavaru), Devanhalli Rural.
41. Sanjeeviah, Mr. Nilgiri G., Anekal Rural.
42. Sankaraiah, Mr. S. G., Dodballapur Urban.
43. Srikantaiya, Mr. K., Special Interests.
44. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. B., Anekal Urban.
45. Srinivasiengar, Mr. Belur, Bangalore Rural.
46. Subbarama Chetty, Mr. P., Bangalore City Municipality.
47. Subbe Gowda, Mr. T. C., Dodballapur Rural.
48. Veerasanjeeva Gowda, Mr., Closepet Rural.
49. Veeregowda, Mr., Dodballapur Rural.
50. Venkatachaliah, Mr. K. Y. T., Kankanhalli Urban.
51. Venkatappa, Mr. V., Channapatna Rural.
52. Venkataramane Gowda, Mr. Gurukar, Kankanhalli Rural.
53. Venkataranga Iyengar, Mr. S. K., Special Interests.
54. Venkatasamiah, Mr. A. M., Closepet Urban.
55. Abdul Sattar Sab, Mr. S., Srinivaspur Rural.
56. Aswathanaranaiya, Mr. Donthi, Sidlaghatta Urban.
57. Chengalaraya Reddy, Mr. K., Bowringpet Rural.
58. Chennaraya Reddy, Mr., Chikballapur Rural.
59. Chikka Channanjappa Setty, Mr. V. R., Kolar Urban.
60. Chikka Rame Gowda, Mr., Kolar Rural.
61. Deva Raja Mudaliar, Mr. A., Minorities.
62. Hudson, Mr. W. T., Special Interests.
63. Krishnamurthi Achar, Mr. H., Mulbagal Rural.
64. Maddiah, Mr. M., K. G. F. Sanitary Board Area.
65. Mahomed Yasim Sab, Mr., Mulbagal Urban.
66. Mudda Rachappa, Mr. A. G., Bowringpet Urban.
67. Munivenkatappa, Mr. K. (*bin* Muniappa), Minorities.
68. Muhammad Mustafa Saheb, Mr., Forest Contractor and Proprietor, Bus Services, Kolar Town.

69. Narain Reddy, Mr. D., Bagepalli Rural.
70. Narain Sastry, Mr. S., Chintamani Urban.
71. Rajanna, Mr. R. P., Goribidnur Rural.
72. Sadasiva Reddy, Mr. T., Bagepalli Rural.
73. Sampangi Ramiah Setty, Mr. Istur, Goribidnur Rural.
74. Srinivasa Rao, Mr. B., Bowringpet Rural.
75. Sri Rama Reddy, Mr. K. B., Chintamani Rural.
76. Thandoni, Mr. V., Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board Area.
77. Thumbia, Mr. B. S., Minorities.
78. Varada Reddy, Mr. Patel, Gudibanda Rural.
79. Vema Reddy, Mr. L., Malur Rural.
80. Venkatarame Gowda, Mr., Mulbagal Rural.
81. Venkatarayappa, Mr., Nagamangala, Siddlaghatta Rural.
82. Venkata Reddy, Mr. N., Chikballapur Rural.
83. Venkataswami Chetty, Mr. Vankayalu, Chikballapur Urban.
84. Venkataswami Gowda, Mr. G., Goribidnur Rural.
85. Venkataswami Gowda, Mr. S., Malur Rural.
86. Venkataswami Reddy, Mr. K., Sidlaghatta Rural.
87. Abdul Nabi Khan, Mr. (*alias* Miya Lal), Tumkur Rural.
88. Bale Gowda, Mr. Patel, Kunigal Rural.
89. Chendrasekhar, Mr. G. M., Gubbi Urban.
90. Chennabasaviah, Mr. K. P., Sira Rural.
91. Chennigaramaiah, Mr. H., Minorities.
92. Dodde Gowda, Mr., Gubbi Rural.
93. Kanchappa, Mr. G. (*bin* Giri Gowda), Chiknayakanhalli Rural.
94. Mallappa, Mr. G. K., Tiptur Urban.
95. Nagarajiah, Mr. P., Pavagada Rural.
96. Nanje Gowda, Mr. S., Gubbi Rural.
97. Narase Gowda, Mr., Tumkur Rural.
98. Narayana Setty, Mr. K., Tumkur Rural.
99. Nanjappa, Mr. Singri, Minorities.
100. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Mr. R., Madhugiri Rural
101. Rame Gowda, Mr. K. H. (*bin* Ere Gowda), Turuvekere Rural.
102. Ramiah, Mr. G., Kortagere Rural.
103. Revanna Gowda, Mr., Kunigal Rural.
104. Sankara Setty, Mr. G., Pavagada Rural.
105. Sheik Mohadeen Sab, Mr., Sira Urban.
106. Siddalingappa, Mr. K., Kortagere Rural.
107. Siddappa, Mr. Desada Yejaman, Tumkur Urban.
108. Siddarama Setty, Mr. K. N., Madhugiri Urban.
109. Siddia Gowda, Mr. D., Gubbi Rural.
110. Sivabasappa, Mr., Madihalli, Tiptur Rural.
111. Sorappa, Mr., Sira Rural.
112. Srinivasiah, Mr. K., Madhugiri Rural.
113. Subramanya Swami, Mr. K. V., Kunigal Urban.
114. Veerabhadrappa, Mr. Mummadi H. C., Chiknayakanhalli Rural.
115. Alamma, *Dharmaparayane* Srimati, Special Interests.
116. Anjaneya, Mr. S. H., Yedatore Rural.
117. Basappa, Mr., Heggaddevankote Rural.
118. Chamaiya, Mr. B., Seringapatam Rural.
119. Chandrabhan Singh, Mr. P. H., Minorities.
120. Cheluviah, Mr. M. C., Minorities.
121. Dasappa, Mr. C., Heggaddevankote Rural.
122. Gundu Rao, Mr. Y. V., Yedatore Rural.

123. Gurubasappa, Mr., Chamarajnagar Rural.
124. Haji Mir Amiruddin Khureshi, Mr., Minorities.
125. Hombe Gowda, Mr. H., T.-Narsipur Rural.
126. Honnaiya, Mr. H., Mandya Rural.
127. Josyer, Mr. G. R., Mysore City Municipality.
128. Kadambi, Mr. K., Nanjangud Urban.
129. Kapaniah Gowda, Mr. T. M., Nagamangala Rural.
130. Kempe Gowda, Mr. K., Mandya Urban.
131. Kongalappa, Mr., Gundlupet Rural.
132. Krishnappa Gowda, Mr. K. M., Nagamangala Rural.
133. Linganna, Mr. M. L., Mandya Rural.
134. Linge Gowda, Mr. A., Krishnarajpet Rural.
135. Linge Gowda, Mr. M. C., Maddur Rural.
136. Madaiya Mr. M., Minorities.
137. Madaiya, Mr. H. K., Malvalli Rural.
138. Madappa, Mr. T. S., Nanjangud Rural.
139. Mahomed Husein (*alias* Sab Jan Saheb), Mr., Hunsur Urban.
140. Mallaiya, Mr. S. C., Maddur Rural.
141. Mariappa, Mr. T., Mysore City Municipality.
142. Mari Gowda, Mr. D., Seringapatam Rural.
143. Mir Raza Ali, Mr., Minorities.
144. Nanjiah, Mr. K., Malvalli Urban.
145. Nanjiah *alias* Appajaiya, Mr., Hunsur Rural.
146. Narain Rao, Mr. C. D., Chamarajnagar Urban.
147. Puttaswami, Mr. B. S., Nanjangud Rural.
148. Puttaswami Gowda, Mr., Malvalli Rural.
149. Ramaswami, *Rao Sahib* M., Mysore City Municipality.
150. Rukminiamma, Sri. K. D., Special Interests.
151. Sannamallappa, Mr., Yelandur Jahgir.
152. Savandiah, Mr., Mysore Rural.
153. Seetharamiah, Mr. P., Mysore City Municipality
154. Siddalinga Setty, Mr. B., Special Interests.
155. Siddalingiah Devaru, Mr. N., Special Interests.
156. Siddappa, Mr., Nanjangud Rural.
157. Sidde Gowda, Mr. S. K., Krishnarajpet Rural.
158. Sidde Gowda, Mr. Patel, T.-Narsipur Rural.
159. Sivananje Gowda, Mr., Mysore Rural.
160. Subbaiya, Mr. M., Seringapatam Urban.
161. Subbanna, Mr. K. C., Chamarajnagar Rural.
162. Thammaiya, Mr. A., Minorities.
163. Thimme Gowda, Mr. S. (*alias* Thammayya Gowda), Krishnarajpet Rural.
164. Tippu Sultan Ali Khan, Mr., Minorities.
165. Veeranna, Mr. K. V., Chamarajnagar Rural.
166. Venkatesaiya, Mr. A., Special Interests.
167. Viraraj Urs, Mr. N., T.-Narsipur Rural.
168. Basappa, Mr. Patti, Molakalmuru Rural.
169. Basappa, Mr. Patel, Challakere Rural.
170. Channabasappa, Mr., Davangere Rural.
171. Channappa, Mr., Davangere Rural.
172. Doddalinga Naik, Mr. H., Hiriyur Rural.
173. Jathare Naik, Mr., Minorities.
174. Mahomed Imam, Mr. J., Jagalur Rural.
175. Malkappa, Mr., Jagalur Rural.

176. Mallappa, Mr. Kama Reddy, Molakalmuru Rural.
177. Marulappa, Mr. B., Hosdurga Rural.
178. Muniappa, Mr. Patel, Harihar Rural.
179. Nanjundaiya, Mr. Bhupalam, Hosdurga Rural.
180. Rajappa, Mr. Merwadi, Harihar Urban.
181. Rangappa, Mr. H., Hiriyur Rural.
182. Sankarappa, Mr. Patel, Chitaldrug Rural.
183. Shadaksharappa, Mr., Challakere Rural.
184. Syed Mohiyuddin Hussein, Mr., Chitaldrug Urban.
185. Basave Gowda, Mr. P., Arsikere Rural.
186. Beluriah, Mr. S. C., Minorities.
187. Boranna Gowda, Mr. B. N , Belur Rural.
188. Brahmappa, Mr. S. P., Hassan Urban.
189. Chaluve Gowda, Mr. B. N., Chennarayapatna Rural.
190. Deva Gowda, Mr. B. M., Belur Rural.
191. Devappa Gowda, Mr., Manjarabad Rural.
192. Donde Gowda, Mr. B., Hassan Rural.
193. Dyavappa Gowda, Mr. H. M., Arkalgud Rural.
194. Gundappa, Mr. H. B., Hassan Rural.
195. Gurumurthiachar, Mr. S. V., Minorities.
196. Hutchappa, Mr. B. L., Chennarayapatna Rural.
197. Kariappa Gowda, Mr., Hole-Narsipur Rural.
198. Kenchappa, Mr. A., Arsikere Rural.
199. Mahomed Akbar Sheriff, Mr., Minorities.
200. Nanjappa, Mr. M., Chennarayapatna Rural.
201. Nanjunda Setty, Mr. A. V., Arkalgud Rural.
202. Nanjundappa, Mr. A. S., Alur Rural.
203. Narasimhaiya, Mr. (*bin* U. Ramanna), Hole-Narsipur Rural.
204. Puttuswamiah, Mr. M. R., Arsikere Rural.
205. Rahim, Mr. K. A., Minorities.
206. Ramanna, Mr. K., Hole-Narsipur Rural.
207. Some Gowda, Mr. B. K., Manjarabad Rural.
208. Abdul Zaleel (*bin* Janakal Hayat Sab), Mr. J. H., Narasimharajapur Rural.
209. Basappa, Mr. Hanji, Tarikere Rural.
210. Chandiah, Mr., Tarikere Rural.
211. Deva Gowda, Mr. Bagamane, Chikmagalur Rural.
212. Krishna Rao (*bin* Mr. Ramappa), Mr. Hoskoppa, Koppa Rural.
213. Malle Gowda, Mr. K., Mudigere Rural.
214. Meer Mahomed Sahib, Mr., Minorities.
215. Nagappa Setty, *Dharmapravartha* M. L., Chikmagalur Urban.
216. Nirvanappa Setty, Mr. C. R., Special Interests.
217. Siddalingappa Setty, Mr., Chikmagalur Rural.
218. Sivalingappiah, Mr. (*bin* Nellor Maruliah), Kadur Rural.
219. Subba Rao, Mr. K., Sringeri Jahgir.
220. Thimme Gowda (*bin* Oble Gowda), Mr., Kadur Rural.
221. Thimmiah, Mr. M., Tarikere Urban.
222. Channaveerappa, Mr. K., Honnali Rural.
223. Halappa, Mr. Patel (*bin* Basappa), Shimoga Rural.
224. Halappa, Mr. Patel (*bin* Puttasivappa), Channagiri Rural.
225. Hanumanthappa, Mr. N., Minorities.
226. Holeyappa Setty, Mr., Sorab Rural.
227. Iyer, Mr. V. V., Shimoga Rural.
228. Krishnappa, Mr. K. (*bin* K. Nagappa Vaidya), Shimoga Urban.

229. Krishnappa, Mr., Mudbagal, Nagar Rural.
230. Mallappa Gowda, Mr. H., Sorab Rural.
231. Manjanna, Mr., Minorities.
232. Murigappa Gowda, Mr., Nagar Rural.
233. Ramanna Gowda, Mr. Tudki, Thirthahalli Rural.
234. Ramappa, Mr. Rattenahalli, Sagar Urban.
235. Rangappa, Mr. G. P., Honnali Rural.
236. Sher Khan, Mr., Minorities.
237. Siddabasappa, Mr. Surange, Shikarpur Rural.
238. Subba Rao, Mr. Malur, Tirthahalli Rural.
239. Suleman Khan, Mr., Kumsi Rural.
240. Veerabasappa, Mr. U., Shikarpur Rural.
241. Venkatagiriappa, Mr. Kanle, Sagar Rural.
242. Venkatagiri Rao Melavarige, Mr., Sagar Rural.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar** (Special Interests).—

*Q.—3.* Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What is the charge per year on private installations of telephones?

(*b*) How many connections have been given to private individuals or non official public institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore?

(*c*) Is it a fact that half rate is levied on certain classes of installations?

(*d*) What is the income from telephone connections from non-officials?

(*e*) What would be the result financially if a uniform rate of Rs. 90 per year were levied on all installations?

**Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works and Electrical Department:—**

*A.—3.* (*a*) Rs. 180 per year.

(*b*) Bangalore City .... 50.
Mysore City .... 10.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Rs. 10,800 per year.

(*e*) The income would be reduced by Rs. 5,400.

*Supplementary Questions and Answers.*

**Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar.**—

Is there any difficulty in the way of reducing the telephone charges?